HW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1801

complained of, and I am quite sure that it has not arrested the attention of any other member of the Administration, engrossed, as we all necessarily are, with argent public duties and cares. However erroneous the facts or the inferences of the writer may be, they nevertheless stand on his own individual authority, while the whole patriotic press of our own country is free, and is interested to refute them. The Government of the United States depends not upon the favor or good will of foreign nations, but upon the just support of the American People. Its credit and its fame seem to me now, more than ever heretofore, safe in their keeping.

If it be assumed that the obnexious paper may do harm here, is it not a sufficient reply that probably not lifty copies of The London Times ever find their way to our shores? If it be said again that the obnoxious communication has been widely published in the United States, it seems to me a sufficient rejoinder that the censure of a magnanimous Government in that case ought to fall on those of its own citizens who reproduce the libel, rather than on the foreigner who writes it exclusively for remote publication.

Pinally, interference with the press, even in the years of an existing insurrection, can be justified only on the ground of public canger. I do not see any such danger in the present case, even if one foreigner does pervert our hospitality to shelver himself in writing injurious publications against us for a foreign press. A hundred other foreigners as mucligent, as virtuous, and as respeciable as he is, are daily enrolling themselves in the army of the United States, to defend and maintain the Union as the chief hope of humanity in all countries and for all ages. Could there be a better illustration of that great fundamental truth of our system than that error of opinion may safely be tolerated when reason is left free to combat it?

(Signed) AID FOR KENTUCKY. A telegram received yesterday by a prominent officer of the Government, dated Indianapolis, says that

Governor Morton and Colonel Wood left for Louisville on the 19th inst. on a special train, with guns and mamunicipa. The Governor has ordered the Home Guards and the regiments on the border to hold them solves in readiness. It is further added that 10,000 ndditional troops could leave that State in twenty-fou RESELS DEFEATED.

Gen. Reynolds, who was at Cheat Mountain, has the telegram states, driven the Rebels from their positions, killing nearly a hundred of them. Col. Kidwell of the 14th Indiana Regiment was surrounded twice, but repulsed the Rebeis with great gallantry, and small lose to us. The date of the action is not mentioned. THE CASE OF GEN. PREMONT.

There is as yet no definitive action in regard to Maj. Gen. Fremont's administration of affairs in Missouri the questions involved being of a delicate and compli cated character. The insications are, however, that if he shall not be superseded in his command, which now seems probable, other arrangements of an important bearing will be made, having in view the pub lie welfare. Nothing beyond what is here stated, can be reliably ascertained, for the reason already men-

CAPTURE OF REBUL UNIFORMS, ETC. On Thursday, Col. Cowdin's 1st Massachusett

Regiment, now performing duty on the Peninsula captured two wagon-loads of military clothing, arms &c., destined to be snuggled across the Potomne for the Rebel troops. The seizure was made about 15. miles from Leonardstown, Maryland.

Washington, Sept. 22, 1861. OLD PAINTINGS FOR SALE.

The Government has unofficially received information of an opportunity to buy paintings of the great masters, antiquities, and other works of art at Rome. It is supposed that the offer may have been occasioned by the financial necessities of the Papel Government and of the members of the Roman aristocracy. As Congress has made no appropriation for such a put pose, the offer could not, of course, be accepted.

THE AMERICAN PLAG IN BERLIN. The following is an extract from a disputch from Mr

Judd, our Minister at Berlin:

Judd, our Minister at Berlin:

"The German Torners Association of young men, for their mental and physical development, had a grand National Representation Celebration in the City of Berlin, in the early part of August. A delegation of German Turners from the United States, had a loc concentration to the United States, had a loc concentration to the United States, had a loc concentration to the United States, had a located and the located and articipate in the les ivilles, Which largely partaking of a political character, passed without the slightest interference of the Government or police—a most bopeful sign for the cause of liberalism in Germany—and as our American Turners had no banner, the flag of the American Legation was readily touned them. The State and Stripes had the first rank of all the representative emblems of nationality, the American Turners having been assigned the head of the procession; and I had the pleasure of knowing that, slithough our flag counts be cheered in Charleston, it was cheered most beartily in the Capital of Prussia on that occasion.

FOREIGNERS COMMISSIONED. In addition to other distinguished foreigners hereto fore mentioned, the fellowing rauned have been courmissioned in our Army, the highest testimonials having been furnished of their military capacity;

Lieut -Col., John Fazerov de Courey, of the English Army in the Crimea; let Licut. Ogene, Brendener of Prussia; Capte., Vegesack and Holtman of Sweden. Gen. Blenker has received into his brigade, with great cordiality, Prince Salm de Salm, who has been mmissioned to command a cavalry regiment.

PROMOTION OF COL. BURNETT. It is understood that Ward B. Barnett of New-York

was yesterday appointed a Brigadier-General of Vol-A REPORT FROM THE ENEMY. To-day's Sunday Chronicle contains the following

notice of an important interview with the Secretary

"A young man of intelligence, whose name is with-held owing to his position and probable future move-ments, had an interview with the Secretary of War yesterday, during which he made the following state-"He was a resident of Kento ky, and was appointed

He was a reason of Kentu, ky, and was appointed a Lieutenant in the Federal army. He had occasion to go South, where he was impressed into the Rebel army. He was present at the Bull Run engagement, and has beed in the army in that vidnity up to the time of his sescape, a few days ago. He escaped by getting beyond the lines, and obtaining the aid of a farmer, who brought him along in his market-wagon, covered up in straw. He says Beamcaird has now 185,000 men at Management and vigigity. They are all well adulted and Manassas and vicinity. They are all well clothed at abundantly supplied with shoes of good quality, which these are a sample [showing a very good artic which these are a sample [showing a very good article on his feet.] Their jay is prompt. The Virginia troops are all paid in Virginia bank bills, and all the others in gold. The Louisians troops were offered bank paper of that State or gold; the boys put the matter to a vote among themselves, and decided to take gold, which was paid to them. Their rations are liberal, and in short, to use his own words, they have blent of executions." denty of everything."

He was offered and declined a colonelcy in the Rebel army. He was vesterday offered and accepted a heutensney in our army, in which his father, from Penn sylvania, is a chaptain.

THE SEIZURE OF SOUTHEENERS' PROPERTY. The following circular time been issued by the Secretary of State:

WASSINGTON, Sept. 21, 1861. Washington, Sept. 1, North Committee of property belonging to citizens of insurrectionary States not warranted by the acts of Congress relating to that subject, it is thought advisable to direct the special attention of Marshals and District-Attorneys of the United

States to the provisions of these nets.

The 5th section of the Act of July 13 provides that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from or proceeding to a State or place declared to be in tasurrection, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from such State or place, shall be terfalied to the United States.

This section obviously applies to all property in transit, or purchased or provided with a view to transit, be-

tween loyal and dieloyal States, and especially to property forming the subject of commercial intercourse. Such property, wherever found, is hable to seizure, and the only redress of par ies who may think themselves aggrieved is by appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is invested by law with full power of mitigation and remission.

The first section of an Act approved August 6, declares that if any person or persons, his, her, or their agent, attorney, or employee, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give any property of whatever kind or description, with intent to use or employ the same, or saffer the same to be used or employed in aiding or abetting or promoting such insurrection, or any person or persons engaged therein, or if any person or persons being the owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ or suffer the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found.

No dupt can be entertained that this section was

as aforesaid, all such property is bereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found. No doubt can be entertained that this section was well considered, and that its operation was intended to be limited to property used in furtherance of the insurrection only. Seizures under the act of July 13 should be made by the officers as under the direction of the officers of the Treasury Department, and all District-Attorneys and Marshals of the United States should afford all practicable counsel and aid in the execution of the law.

Seizures under the Act of Angust 6 should be made Seizures under the Act of Angust 6 should be made by the Marshal of the district in which such property may be found, under the general or particular direction of the District-Attorney or other superior authority. For such seizures there is such non-power of mitiga-tion or remission in the Secretary of the Treasury, but the District-Attorney or other superior nuthority may direct the discontinuous of any proposeding in relation

direct the discontinuance of any proceeding in relation thereto, and the restoration of the property seized. It will be seen, from an inspection of these pro-visions of the acts of Congress, that no property is con-liscated or subjected to forfeiture except such as is in trunsit, or provided for transit, to of from insurrec-tionary States, or used for the promotion of the insur-rection. Real estate, bonds, promissory notes, moneys on deposit, and the like, are therefore not subject to seizure or conficuation in the absence of evidence of

such unlawful use.

All officers, while vigilant in the prevention of the conveyance of property to or from insurrectionary States, or the use of it for insurectionary purposes, are expected to be careful in avoiding unnecessary vexi-tion and cost by seizures not warranted by hav-(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

THE TRAFFORS DESPAIR OF MARYLAND-SHARP CRITICISM ON JEFF, DAVIS-STARVATION IN THE TRAITOR CAMP.

BALTIFORE, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1361. The American has been furnished with late Richond papers by a Virginian resugee, from which the following interesting items and correspondence are taken:

The Richmond Examiner of the 15th inst. says: "It is evident to every intelligent observer that the embittered remnant of the Submissionist party, which was fully represented in the Virginia Convention, is bent on organizing a regular opposition to the Government. Under all the names that it has borne, that element in our polities has been invariably against Southern interests; and ablough the evanus of last Spring annihilated its material form, or at least caused it to disappear from public view, it exists with undiminished virulence, and awaits the opportunity to minished virulence, and awaits the opportunity to

The following article appears in The Rickmond Whig, under the initials of "F. M.," no doubt from the pen of Franklin Minor:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The following prirate letter to the editor is from an old personal friend. but long separated by party, and one first in position and intellect in the great County of Albemarie. It was obviously not designed for publication, but, on that very account, it may be the better sign of things meen, and the better serve to enlighten the Administration respecting the temper of the public mind:

"At nays series, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1964

"A ragaser a, Thursdag, Aug. 29, 1951.

"Dean Moserr: I am utterly disgusted with your men—Jeff. Davis and his rane Walker—and I ayant to know if you will publi-h my spleen if I utter it.

"I have a letter just from Manassas. Our troops there one day last week had nothing for breakfast but salt and potatoes; were sent eight miles at double quick to meet a false alarm, and got neither dinner nor upper when they came back to camp. Now, Mosely supper when they came back to camp. Now, Mosely, it is evident to me that your Government is rotten in the head. Davis ought to be spiked up where men can see him. You have won a great victory and got no fruits from it. You have had charge of the Government for six months and done nothing. No ment, no bread, no powder, no wagons, no anything but sait and potation of the covernment has the no powder, no wagons, no anything but sait and potatoes, and yet you sing out, 'The Government has the
entire confidence of the whole people.' Now, it has
not mine, and I want to know whether I can get a
fair hearing. The only smart thing I have seen is your
proposition to postpone the Presidential Election.

"That is excellent, most excellent. I trast that it
may save us. If I was in Congress, I would refuse
appropriations for the war, holy though it is, until
Walker was turned out, and somebody put in his place
with sense enough to attend to the duries of it. I

with sense enough to attend to the duries of t. I don't know either Davis or Walker, but I have seen emerch to raise suspicious in my mind that neither is the right man in the right place. Why, then, talk about the confidence of the people in the Administra-tion? I don't feel my such confidence myself. I beonlar in my distrust. If you would only speak out fall-toned about the abuses which sink under your nostrils, things would get right. It is a shame which cries to Heaven for yeagrance when you men of the pen are talk-

trot sixteen miles on one meal of potaloes and salt.
"There is rottenness enough in the medical staff alone to doma any Administration. Why hoodwink the people! Your Government is rotten and stinks! We must smell it at last, and the sooner the better. the people? Your Government is rotten and sinass? We must smell it at last, and the sconer the better. You will not social any stronger to Yankee nostrils after you turn. Walker out and make Devis toe the mark. They know you cannot advance upon them for want victuals and vehicles, and your weakness remains patient to them until you reform the abuses of your Administration. The smartest thing that Ex-

your Administration. The smartest thing that Eagland did in the Crimean was the reformation of abuses in full view of the enemy and her rival too. Your enemies know you are rotten. You will not tell them any thing new by turning out Davis and his whole craw, which I am decidedly in favor of, if they do not show themselves more efficient.

"But all you editors sing balleinjabs to Davis & Co. It frets me. Your soldiers are searving, but solong as the President and Generale can wear fine linen, &c., you sing le peans. &c. It will not do, my friend. Somebody must tell the people the plain truth or we are ruined. Freezing and starvation stare you in the face for the next Winter, and you call on the women and children to give up their blankets and bread for the soldiers.

and for the soldiers.

The women have supported the war so far. You "The women have supported the war so far. You could not be in the field to day but for their needles. You have had the Government for seven mouths, and you confess your inability to de anything by your daily ways, and still you speak of confidence. It is waning hourly, I assure you, and unless the press speaks out plainly, and that soon, all is lest. I do not know any toliticisms, and I do not care for any but I do care for the confidence of the pressure of the break new who are finding to na my country and the brave men who are fighting for us, and it sairs my pall to see them treated worse than I and it shis my gall to see them treated worse than I treat my dogs and hogs. Do not be afried of showing your weakness to the Yankess, for they know it. Show your strength by putting things to rights at home, and you will then be foured abroad.

"Very Truly Yours,

DRAFTING FOR THE ARMY.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22, 1861. Drafting for the Army begins in this city to-morrow Orders to that effect were issued on Saturday.

ARRIVAL OF PRIZE SCHOONER REVERE IN BOSTON.

Bostos, Sept. 22, 1861. The British schooner Revere, of and from Yarmouth, N. S., with a cargo of salt fish, arrived at this port last evening in charge of Henry W. Wells, master's mate, and a prize crew from the United States steamer Cambridge. The Revere was captured while attempting to run the blockade at Beaufort, N.C. The vessel and all her papers have been placed in charge of the U. S. District-Attorney.

ACCIDENT ON THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD. TWO SOLDIERS KILLED.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22, 1861.

An accident occurred last night on the Northern

Central Railroad, about nine nules from this city. One troop train following another ran into the last car of the forward train. Two soldiers were killed and two slightly wounded. The engineer had a leg broken. The killed belonged to the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, named respectively John Fulton and Daniel Carter. Both were in the battle of Bull Run, and had HIGHLY INCORTANT FROM MISSOURL.

Determined Resistance of Col. Mulligan.

HE FIGHTS FOUR DAYS AGAINST GRE, AT OODS

800 OR 900 UNIONISTS KILL. VD.

DREADFUL SLAUGHTER OF REBELS .

Their Loss between 3,000 and 4,000.

COL. MULLIGAN WITHOUT WATER A WHOLE DAY.

HE IS OBLIGED TO SURRENDER.

HIS RE-ENFORCEMENTS STOP TO FIGHT ON THE WAY. THE REBELS WHIPPED BY THEM.

800 REBELS TAKEN BY OFN. LANE.

Синсаво, Sept. 22, 1861. A special dispatch to The Times, sent from Quincy at one o'clock this morning, says the mail agent of

the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, who arrived at seven o'clock Saturday night from St. Josepha, states that Col. Mulligan and his v hole command at Lexington surrendered to Gen. Price on Friday morning at five o'clock.

The siege continued from Monday uctil the time of the surrender. Colonel Mulligan and men were without water all Thursday and Friday, and were completely exhausted. They fought desperately, but were compelled to yield to superior numbers. The Union loss in killed is said to be eight or nine hundred, while that of the Rebels is some three or four thousand, with a proportionate number of wounded,

The report of the battle and the result is fully corroborated by passengers on the same train. The news was brought by stage to Hamilton, which is the nearest point on the railroad to Lexington, being a distance of fifty miles. Of the fact of the surrender there can be no The 3d Regiment of Iowa Volunteers, on the

way to Lexington to re-enforce (date not given) suddenly and unexpectedly came across a body of 4,000 Rebels at Blue Mills, Missouri, when a battle commenced and continued an hour and a The Iowa regiment was about to retire when

the Rebels retreated and crossed the river in time to fall into the hands of Gen. Lane's Brigade-4,000 strong-who were also marching to re-enforce Col. Mulligan. The Unionists captured seven or eight hundred, and killed To The Rebels fled, and recrossed the river, when the Iowa regiment started in pursuit.

In the first encounter the Iowians lost 19 killed and 30 wounded. Ten or twelve Rebel prisoners were brought into Quipey from St. Joseph on Saturday, two or three of whom are known to have been concerned in the burning of the Piatte Bridge a few weeks since.

A special dispatch to The Tribune, from headquarters at St. Louis, says the surrender of Col. Mull gan was not believed there, but that re-enforcements were pushing toward him from four different directions.

There was a skirmish yesterday below Fort Holt, between a company of the 10th Regiment and a small party of Rebels. The latter were routed. One of the Federal force was wounded.

To-day, the gun-bouts Tyler and Lexington down the river searching for masked batteries. The expedition went within sight of the Rebel camp at Chalk Bluff and found no batteries.

All is quiet here and in this vicinity Jarranian Crrv. Saturday, Sept. 21, 1801.

Gov. Gamble to-day received the following call to be Convention:

" The exigencies of the State require, in my judg-"The exigencies of the State require, in my judgment, the reassembling of the State Convention. Therefore, I, Hamilton R. Gamble, Covernor of the State of Missouri, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Convention, hereby call the Convention of the State to assemble at the Mercantile Library Hall, in the city of St. Louis, on the 19th of October next, to adopt such measures as the welfare of the State may require.

"Given under my hand, the scal of the State in Jefferson City, this 21st day of September, A. D., 18cl.

"(Signed). By the Governor, II, GAMBLE, "M. OnlyYell, Sentency of State in

No news from Lexington to-day has reached this

The steamer War Engle arrived here from above this evening. This steamer, together with the steamer Intlan, with the Indiana 22d and 18th regiments abourd, accompanied the steamers, while the Cloud and Des Moines, with the Indiana Soth, as bigh up the river as Cambridge, where they captured the steamer Samshine, seized a short time since by Green. They encountered no Rebel troops. Union flags were flying at Glascow.

The War Engle and Iatan returned from Cambridge, the former to this city, the latter to Becneville. The White Cloud and Des Moines went on up the river to re-enforce Lexington. While all four boats were layng up for the night, a short distance below Glascow, two detachments were sent out to reconnoiter. They encountered each other, each mistaking the other for the enemy, fired, and before their mistake was discovered, four men were killed and several wounded. Among the wounded is Major Gordon Janner of the 21. He was brought down to this place. His wound, though severe, is not considered mortal.

St. Louis, Sept. 22, 1861. The following account of the Lattle at Blue Mills Landing is from authentic sources:

Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, with 570 men of the 3d Iowa Regiment and one piece of artillery, left Cameron on Monday, the 15th, in pursuit of the Rebels, who left St. Joseph on the Friday previous. Scott arved at Liberty, Clay County, on the 17th, and moved from that place at 1 p. m. At 3 o'clock he fell in with the enemy, 4,500, occupying a strong position. Our skirmishers received a galling fire, and slowly retired to our main body, when the action became general.

One 6-pounder was brought to bear on the enemy, and a few shots fired which proved destructive. At this time a beavy fire opened on our single gun, killing one gunner and wounding two others. On this several other gunners (Germans) from St. Louis abandoned the gun, carrying off the primer and matches, rendering the piece useless. The action continued an hour, when our column was slowly withdrawn to more open ground, bringing off the wounded and dragging away the gun by hand, all the horses having been killed or badly wounded.

About this time Col. Smith, who left St. Joseph with 1,400 men, about the same time Scott did Cameron, for the same general purpose, joined the latter, having pushed forward his mounted men and artillery at a rapid pace, on receiving a message from Scott ten miles nek, that he was advancing on the enemy, but it being night, their men completely exhausted and the rebels reported strongly intrenched at a thicket impassable except by a narrow road, a further attack was postponed until the next morning. Early the following

morning an advance was made by the combitted forces but on arriving at Blue Mills they found the enemy had crossed the river before daylight, taking the road towards Lexington.

riously.

Campany C.—Corporal Hunting, seriously; Privates
Brown, Maddox and Squires, missing.

Campany D.—Capt, Willett, seriously; Lieut, Addison, mortally; privates Miller, seriously; Frank, nise-

Iy wounded.

The total known to be killed is 5, while the wounded number 84, and the brissing 6. Three of the missing are supposed to be in the bands of the enemy, and the

It is perhaps proper to state that Gen. Pope's orders

to Col. Scott were to remain at Liberty till joined by

Col. Smith. But learning, on his arrival at that place,

that the enemy was five miles distant, he sent messen

gers to Smith with word to that effect, and pushed on,

Gen. Fremont has appointed Brigudier-Generals

Pope, Siegel, Asboth and McKinstry to commands as

neting Major-Generals, and Colonels Davis, Mulligan,

Thomas L. Price of Jefferson City has been com

A special dispatch to The Democrat from Hamilton

says reports from Camden, nine miles above Lexing-

ton, state that the United States flag was flying over

Col. Mulligan's intrenchments at 6 o'clock on Saturday

LATEST FROM KENTUCKY.

Movement of Buckner the Traiter.

HE SEIZES THE TOWN OF BOWLING GREEN

HE ISSUES A PROCLAMATION

Now the Knave Prates of Neutrality.

PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL ANDERSON

Kentucky in carrying out the strict neutrality

The following proclamation has just been issued:

ment. I come to enforce not to make laws, and God willing, to protect your property and lives. The enemies of the country have dured to invade our soil. Kentucky is in danger. She has vainly striven to keep peace with her neighbors. Our State is now invaded by those who professed to be her friends, but who now seek to conquer her. No true son of Kentucky can longer besitate as to his duty to his State and country. The invaders must, and, God willing, will be expelled. The leader of the hostile forces who now approaches is, I regret to say, a Kentuckian, making war on Ken-

The leader of the hostile forces who now approaches is, I regret to say, a Kentuckian, making war on Kentuckian and Kentuckians. Let all an at differences of opinion be overlooked. Everyone who now rallies to the support of our Union and our State is a friend. Rally, then, my countrymen, around the Flag our fathers loved, and which has shielded un se long. I call you to arms for self-defense and for the protection of all that is dear to Freemen. Let us trust in God, and do our duty as did our fathers.

(Signed) ROBERT ANDERSON.

Erigadia-General U. S. A.

Gov. Magoffin has also issued his preclamation, or-

dering Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the pur-

Kentucky Legislature in reference to the expulsion of

Gen. Crittenden has ordered the military to muster

Hamilton Pope, Brigadier-General of the Home

Guard, also calls on the people of each Ward in Louis-

ville to meet this evening, and organize into companies

The Evening Bulleten says that from 7,000 to 8,000

Confederates, with 21 causes, arrived at Bowling

Green on Wednesday, taking a cannon and 120 stand

of arms from the Bowling-Green Home Guard. Six

cannon and 2,000 men were then sent to Gen. Hanson,

Confederate commander on Green River. LOUISVILLS, Sept. 22, 1961.

The Bulletin hears that the Hon, Humphrey Mar-

Two miles of the Covington and Lexington Railroad

A special train went from Frankfort to Lexington

day, guarded by a detachment of the Home Guards.

An intelligent passenger from Elizabethtown to-day,

reports that 1,500 of Gen. Buckner's force, mostly from

Hardin County, are eight miles south of that place, and that the bulk of his force is still at Bowling Green.

shall is at Liberty, Owen County, guarded by 800

forthwith into service.

for the protection of the city.

Rebels, who made his arrest.

was torn up yesterday near Cynthesus.

paring for any emergency.

Kelton and Totten as acting Brigadier-Generals.

missioned a Brigadier-General by the President.

giving the Rebels battle.

counded of the 3d Iowa:

Each party seem to be gaining re-enforcement

A party of 150 men went to Salt River yesterday to prevent the transm. wion of contraband goods southward The following is a partial list of the killed and through that channel.

The Bulletin's correspondent says the Leban Major Stone, slightly wounded.

Company A.—Capt. Oncill. slightly wounded; Lieut.
Danne, severely; Privates W. H. Munger, E. Crepfield, P. J. McCasserty, severely; Adjutant Murray,
missing. train yesterday [brought in Matt Jowrett, W. W. Woodrna, A. Fisher, H. W. Smith, and Wm. Tautler, prisoners who had escaped from the Rebels. Jowrett Company B-Lieut. Hobbs, Sergeant Woods, severely; Privates Robbins, Hart and Woodruff, secondly. s Deputy United States Marsical, and was released by

The Railroad from Bowling Green to Nolan h guarded by the Rebels, who have a force of 600 colected from the vicinity of Nolan.

Great enthusiam was manifested to-day at the sue cessive arrival of troops from the North, destined to form a portion of our advance.

W. N. Halderman recently principal proprietor The Courier has left for the Southern Confederacy.

J. H. Graves just elected Eleutenant Colonel of the Lebanon Home Guard was accidentally killed there Thursday, by one of his own battalion while firing a

There has been no news received from below to-day. There is no telegraphic communication with Lebanon Junction.

son, mortally; privates Miller, seriously; Frank, naseing.

Company E—Corporal McCowan, seriously; privates Guthrie and Hill, severely.

Company F—Lieut. Brown, elightly; Corporal Davis, severely; privates Winchell, Isham, Saunders, and Hand, severely; Privates Swan and McCullogh, severely; Michael Lalla and McCullogh, missing.

Company H.—Capt. Warrin, Lieut. Fuller, severely; Privates Gamble and McCullogh, missing.

Company I.—Lieut. Knight. Sergeant Forney, Corporal Burdick, Musician Balcomb, severely; Privates Buell, Carter, Dollph, Hawks, Russell, Stocks, Willox, and Willbourne, severely; Lawlin and Merrifield, dangerously; Washburne, mortally; Darling, Biddel, Mix, and Brownell, killed; Davenport, severely wounded. The 49th Obio Regiment arrived here this morning. On passing the headquarters of Gen. Anderson, at the Louisville Hotel, they were addressed by the General in a brief but patriotic speech, which was enthusiastically cheered, and happily responded to by Col. Gib-son, commanding. The officers of the regiment subrenumber 84, and the binsing 6. Three of the missing are supposed to be in the bands of the enemy, and the tailsuce killed.

In addition to the loss of the 3d Iowa, there were six Home Guards and one artilleryman killed, among them Capt. Cupp, and about ten wounded. Four of these Home Guards were killed in skirmishing about two hours before the battle. quently dined at the hotel, by invitation of the proprie-

A skirmish took place between the Home Guard and ome of Gen. Zellikoffer's men, at Barboursville, on Wednesday, without resulting in any damage. It was renewed on Thursday, when 7 Robels and 1 of their horses were killed. One of the Home Guards received six wounds,

FRANKFORT, Sept. 22, 1861.

which are not necessarily fatal. One of the Home Guards was taken prisoner. Thirty-seven of the Home Sourds and 300 Rebels were in the engagement.

The Legislature. From Oar Special Correspondent

On this seventy-fourth anniversary of the day, when George Washington and the thirty-eight deputies from the thirteen colonies, signed the Constitution of the

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 17, 1861.

United States, Kentucky, the first-born child of that glorious Union then cemented, has unmistakably dedared her veneration for that Union, and her respect for, and abiding confidence in that noble charter of a free people's rights and the powers of the Republic The resolutions offered by Mr. Ewing, a Secessionist, some weaks ago, proposing a resistance to the payment of the Federal war tax, and a recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, had been ferred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and reported upon adversely by Mr. Nat. Wolfe, its Chairan. That report, affirming in the strongest possible terms, that the payment of its proper share of the bxences of the war, was the duty of Kentucky as a oval State, and that the recognition of the Confederate tates was impossible in view of that loyalty, came up this morning, and after a speech against it by Mr. Merritt of Caldwell, was adopted by a vote of 71 Yeas to 2! Nays. The full vote of the House would not ave varied this, glorious majority. This may be rearded as the declaration of Kentucky's senments and it will be followed principally v wise and deliberate action. The bill introduced by Senator Whittaker to cularge the powers of the State Military Board passed his branch this morning, 26 to 9, and was sent to the House this after-

Legistette, Ky., Saintley, Soc. 21, 15th.
Riscamored that Gen. Buckner has nevenied on Elizabethtown, but this cannot be confirmed in season morning, 25 to 9, and was sent to the House this aftermon, where it was ordered to a second reading at an
early hour to-morrow, by 70 to 25, as the Constitution
does not permit two readings on the same day except
to a four-fifths vote. It cannot pass, therefore, til
Thursday, and it is imperative that its provisions
should be adopted, that power may be given to the
Military Board to coerce the samender of the State
arms from disloyal hands, and to provide adequate protection to our railroads and other public modes of transit. When that is done, Kentucky will speak to the
world, and proclaim her unsiterable allegiance to the for the afternoon papers. The Federal troops are pre-The following proclamation has just been received: of Kentucky have been faithless to the will of the people. They have endeavored to make your gallant people. They have endeavored to make your gallant state a fortreat in which, under the guise of heutrality, the armed forces of the United States might accretly prepare to subjugate alike the people of Kentecky and the Southern States.

"It was not until after months of covert and open violation of your neutrality, with large encompanents of Federal troops on your territory, and recent official declaration of the Freadom of the United States not to regard your neutral position, coupled with a well-prepared scheme to reize an additional point in your territory, which was of vited impertance to the safety and delarate of Teunessee, that the troops of the Southern Corfederacy, on the invisation of the people of Kentucky, occupied a defensive position in your State. In doing so, the commander unnounced his purpose to evacuate your territory simultaneously with a stailar movement on the part of the Federal forces, whenever the Legislature of Kentucky shall undertake to enforce against the belligerents the strict neutrality which they have so often declared. I return among you, citizens of Kentucky, at the head of a force the world, and proclaim her maiterable nilegiance to the world, and proclaim her musiterable hilestance to the North will not distrust the loval States of the North will not distrust the ultimate action of our Legislature, but reflect upon the many impediments which lie in the way of their prompt response to the call of duty. We have to meet the menaces of foes without and to defoat the machinations of traitors within. A small, but desperate and demociac minority, has for mouths past been corrupting the young men of our State Guard, stoaling the arms of the State and promaring, at the first signal, to spring to the State and preparing, at the first signal, to spring to the throats of the Union men. We must be prepared for defense before the decisive movement is made,

otherwise the transportation of troops will be arrested by the destruction of bridges, the tearing up of rail-roads, and other acts of guerilla warfare, which distin-guish the tactics of the insurgents. I say again then, that the apparent inaction of our Legislature is but the terrible quiet which oftentimes precedes the whirfwind. on, citizens of Kentucky, at the head of a force the advance of which is composed entirely of Kentuckiacs. We do not come to molest hav citizen, whatever may be his political opinions. Unlike the agents of Our state in a financial point of view, to say nothing f the unfriendly attitude of Gov. Magoffin and his the Northern despotism who seek to reduce us to the condition of dependent vassals, we believe that the recognition of the civil rights of citizens is the foundaadvisers, was never in a worse position to engage in a war. The Committee on Ways and Means to-day introduced a bill to borrow \$100,000 from the Sinking Fund, and \$200,000 where it can be obtained on the best terms for State bonds, the sum total to be placed recognition of the evil rights of citizens is the founda-tion of constitutional liberty, and that the claim of the President of the United States to declare marrial law, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habens corpus, and to convert every barriek and prison in the land into a bastile, is nothing but the claim which other tyrants have assumed to sublugate a free people. The Confederate States occupy Bowling Green as to the credit of the revenue proper for ordinary ex-penses. The Chairman, Mr. Harrison Taylor of May-ville, one of the most able financiers of the State, con-fessed that the treasury was absolutely bankrupt, and feased that the treasury was absolutely bankrupt, and that fifty-five, or more than half, of the Sherill's were defaulters, and had not paid in the taxes of last year. There are \$140,000 to the credit of the Sinking Fund, although \$200,000 were borrowed from it hast Spring. Its resources are fully adequate to meet the January interest on the public debt, and make the proposed loans. Neither the Court on Ways and Means nor the financial officers of the State can suggest any a defensive position. I renew the piedges of com-manders of other columns of Confederate troops to re-tire from the territory of Keuthely on the same con-dition which will govern their movements. I further give you my own assurance that the force under my command will be used as an uid to the Government of by its people, whenever they undertake to enforce it against the two beliligerents allke.

"Booking Green, Sept. 12, EST.

GENERAL ANDERSON'S PROCLAMATION. the montes of raising money, as all the other reconrects for revenue seem completely drained. The Constitution limits the amount of the Siste debt to \$500,000, and this bill brings is up to the maximum. So it is easily to be observed that however ready Kentucky may be to go to war for the preservation of the Government and the vincication of a violated Consti-tution, she lacks the moispensable sinews, without The following proclamation has just been result.

Kentuckians: Called by the Legislature of this my native State. I hereby assume command of this Department. I come to enforce not to make laws, and Code ment. The energy of the property and lives.

which courage, patriotism, and self-sacrificing devo-tion are of uc avail.

We had a vote in both branches to-day in favor of extending the session over the sixty days to which it is limited by the Constitution, and it was adopted by the requisite two-thirds vote. The policy as indicated is that the Legislaure will addourn about the close of this mouth to reassemble at the same time Congress does. This will enable the State and General Government to concernts in any measures which may ruments to cooperate in any measures which may hen be necessary for the preservation of the Union then be necessary for the preservation of the Union and the safety of the state, for rest assured, come what may, the halis of this Legislature will never be disgraced by recusancy. Civil war may rage around the Capital, but the Stars and Stripes will continue to Capital, but the Stars and Stripes will continue to float from the done of the Capitol. No force can be brought against them to deter the loyal Kepresentalives from the performance of their entire duty. No scane can be enacted here, as at Richmond, to overcome the Legislature by mobs or bayonets.

P. S. It is now far past midnight, and the caucus of Union members has not yet adjourned formally, but I have information that an answer will be given to Polk and Zollicoffer in the morning through the poses contemplated by the recent resolutions of the House Committee on Federal relations, that the invad-House Committee on Federal relations, that the invad-ora must be expelled, that Gen. Anderson be requested to take command of a volunteer force to repel them, and that the Governor call out the militia under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden. This move-ment has been hastened by the advance of the Confed-erates upon Bowling Green, and the cutting of the tel-egraph wires on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 18, 1861.

We have had a day of great excitement here, and as I advised you in the P. S. in my last, Kentucky has at st declared her position unmistakably. As soon the House met this morning, it was agreed to susp and all other business, that the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom were referred the communicat cons of Gov. Magoffin, together with those of Gens. Polk and Zollicoffer of the Confederate Army, informing the Governor that they had seized and wer secupying, with large military forces, portions of the soil of Kenucky, might report through Mr. Finne A, as follows:

Whereas, Kentucky has been invaded 1 to the so called Confederate States, and the commanders of 1 as forces so favording the State have into early prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus bening the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kontucky cannot listen without dishoner; therefore.

He it resolved. That the 'nevel are must be expelled, inasmuch sa there are Faderal troppes as smalled in Kontucky, for the purpose of preserving the transpallity of the State and delending the people of Kontucky, in the peaceful anoyment of their tires and apposity; & 10 artises.

After an extended debate of five hours, the previous question was demanded, and the resolution passed by 72 to 23 except the third, which had

mly three dissenting voices. The Committee or

Federal Relations, through Mr. Nathaniel Wolfe, then reported back a series of resolutions introduced on Monday by Mr. Conklin of Grayson, and referred to them, with a recommendation that they should pass. They were taken up and without debate passed, with Four in the negative. These resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, The people of Kentacky have, from the beginning, ardently desired and still cherish the hope that they may not be not only yed in the unnatural prevaining circl at the, that Kentac' by is now, as she ever that been, willing and ready to interpose rad friendly mediation in odjusting terms of peeces and reconciliers, alike honorable and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and all the honorable and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and restore ha mony may not avail at present and as it is very de able that the people, in the menatime, should set to harm and he at peace among themselves, so that if any shall be volved in war, they will, as far as possible, relieve and pullate calentities. Absorbers

Reserved by the General Assembly of the Commo wealth at Residency. That if collisions between hostile arrives shall take place within our territory, it is most carmed a ratios shall take place within our territory, it is most carmed a recommended to the people of Kentocky not to engage in civil sufficiency for the control of the recommended of the people of Kentocky not to engage in civil sufficiency that it is the duty of the people to be obtained to the night authorities, and respect, in times of was as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citiz in by the Constitution and laws of the land; that all good citizens, however they may differ in political opinions chould urite in protecting each other in tight right of his, liberty, a deproperty, against all and every investigated the recommended produced and additional control of the recommended of the recommended and the civil sutherfiles in agreeting all each persons and bringing them before the courte for trial. Resident, I have a the latter contains the court for trial. Resident, I have a the latter contains a control of the recommended of the second of the foregoing resolution, and causestly recommend a his observance by all the people of the State of Lentocky.

The House, before its adjournment, reach a according to the bill to increase the powers of the Military Board, and ordered its third rending to morrow. The

Board, and ordered its third rending to morrow. The Distinionists fight this off by all parties sentary delay, but it will pass at its next consideration; and not a m ment too soon, for the vandal work at destroying bridges in our State has already compressed and even the one over the classic waters of Salaha ver, twenty

miles from Louisville, it is reported, has been burned. The Senate, at its morning session acted on no public business, but this afternoon it in a and consummated the work of the House by passing, without debate, both sets of resolutions; the first, for defending Kentucky from invasion, by 25 to 9; and the second, or pacific series, with three negative votes. These resolutions, or rather the first, may be vetera; but the objections of the Governor will not changed vote out its passage. At all events, they will have all the sanction of legislative joint resolutions for the Constitution of Kentucky simply recuires the vote of a majority of all the membeavelest in each branch to override a veto. Most fortunately car Union force is so large that we can suspected by rules, whenever necessary, by two-third votes, allough the Dismionists have got it in their allies to prevent a second reading of a bill on the same by.

There was some fine and impressive speaking in the House this morning. The cenerable Judge Enderwood, formerly United States senator, was deaply affected. His residence is at Bowling Green, and all communication has been ent off with his family. He appealed most earnestly to his opponents to cease their mad party excesses, and save the State from asserting resolutions, or rather the first, may be votors; but the

appealed most carnestly to his opponents to cease their mid party excesses, and save the State from assecting and our families from all the borrors of civil war. I thought at one time that the tears which flowed so copiously from the eyes of the aged statesman had worn away the impenetrable store of the heart of General Johnson of Scott, who is a nephew of Colonel Richard M., who was made Vice-President because he sid not kill Tecameen or write the Sunday mall report. The General talked peace, and hoped for peace, and prayed for peace, and would lay down his list for peace, but still be had no vote for vindicating the honor of Kentucky, but was always one of the twenty-three who are the worshippers at the strine of the vailed deformity now enshrined at Richmond amid his dupes.

The Hon. Landroff W. Andrews of Fleming, who is The Hon. Landroff W. Andrews of Fleming, who is known to the nation as a former Representative in Congress from this State, while he longed to preserve peace, said he had believed some days ago that a collision might be prevented, but when Tennessee had invaded us, all his hopes were destroyed. He felt when he heard of that insult, and he had since seen no reason to change his opinion, that the invasion was without the sanction of Constitutional or statutory law, and now Kentucky was bound in honor togo no further toward pacification until the Confederates were withdrawn, by their own act or by some other means. He did not believe they would go of their own accord, for all history has shown that peace policy always has to yield to the inexorable demands of military necessity.

the middle of Secessis, and then amused himself by calling the President a perjured, bloody scoundred, and blood-thirsty villain and tyrant. He thought it the very hight of inconsistency to ask Jeff. Davi the soil of Kentucky before we had driven the myrmi-done of Abe Lincoln over the Ohio. Of course you may form some idea of the reasoning of a man who

may form some idea of the reasoning of a man who could so caricalure decemy and facts.

John W. Finnell, esq., followed in a brilliant and thrillianty eloquent speech, and I regretted that no stenographer was present to catch the glowing thoughts and burnion words as they fell from his lips. I hope he will try to reproduce it on paper, but I tear that it is "gone and forever." I shall not attempt to mar its beauties by any effort to epitomize it. Mr. Wolfe, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, closed the debate in a low dignified remarks, in which he deprecated the introduction of party issues on so momentous an occasion. Party should not eater the hall at such a solerant hour, but we should approach it mprovered, feeling as if we stood before the holy the ball at such the ling as if we stood before the boly after of our country. We should reverentially bow the kace, and implore God to great us armness, discrethe knee, and implore God to grint us trainers, discre-tion, coolness, and forbearance in the hour of our coun-try's peril. He said that Kentucky has been in eaded three times within the space of ten days, and the Leg-islature had been asked to fold its arms and remain passive under the insults of those who had regrated passive under the insults of those who had regraded our State, while they were polluting our soil with hostile treat, and when, perhaps, our very capital filicht be beleaguered by the invading foe. Ha was for swift and avenging action, as he would newer submit to the proud behests of the Confederate Graerals until every drop of blood in his veins, and those of his children, had been poured out in defense of his State's honor.

The selection of Gen. Anderson to command the volunteer forces which may be raised in the State will excite the greatest enthusiasm; the in situation should have been extended to him two weeks ago, but the have been extended to him two weeks ago, but the same slow policy has been adopted here which almost everywhere else has enabled the Confederates to pesses themselves of important points, burn bridges to prevent their being attacked, and then to concert their future plans at their leisure. Thomas L. Crittenden, who is Inspector-General of what remains of the State Guard, since Buckner played his arnoid part, has been placed by the resolutions at the head of the milita of the State, and I have great hopes that his influence will recall many young man to their forgotten allegiance. The issue has been distinctly made to-day, and come weal, come woe, Kentucky will make one has stand for the Union of the States and the Constitution of our fathers. tution of our fathers.

[By Telegraph.] FRANKFORT, Sept. 22, 1861. The proceedings of the Legislature yesterday were

unimportant. POLITICAL PRISONERS TO GO TO GEORGIE

ISLAND, BOSTON HARBOR. Boaron, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1861. Capt. George A. Kensel, formerly a Lieutenant in

the 4th U. S. Artillery. has been detailed as Quarter master at this port, vice Col. Amory of the 17th Masse-Orders have been issued from Washington to Capt.

Kensil, Quartermaster at this fort, directing him to provide quarters and rations on George Island, in this harbor, for 100 political prisoners. The prisoners are expected to arrive in a few days. THE NATIONAL LOAN IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Satu-day, Sept. 21, 1961. The subscription to the National Loan in this city up this date amounts to \$2,294,000.

A grand festival is to be given by this regiment to any and will be presented with a stand of celess.